

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 8TH, 1886.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR CHINA.

A year or two ago we suggested in this column the holding of a general exhibition in Hongkong, with a view to the promotion of commercial intercourse between China and Western nations. In the last number of the *China Overland Trade Report* the same idea was again advanced. We may say the North China Herald that a project for holding such an exhibition is under serious consideration in Shanghai. We should have been glad to have seen the exhibition held in Hongkong, but since the mercantile community of Shanghai have been the first to take the matter up in a practical spirit, the enterprise, if carried out at all, will no doubt be carried out there. The Model Settlement certainly has the advantage over Hongkong of being more centrally situated, and especially of being in closer communication with the capital of the Middle Kingdom, so that an exhibition there may possibly attract visitors from a wider area than one in Hongkong could have done, though in these days of rapid communication and cheap passage rates, this consideration has not the same weight as it might have had some years ago. On the other hand, Hongkong, with its extensive and concrete Governmental signs, offers better facilities for the successful conduct of such an enterprise than Shanghai with its multiplicity of jurisdictions. Especially in the matter of security for the exhibition does Hongkong possess a decided advantage, as a military guard could be provided if necessary sufficient to afford absolute protection. The exhibition would naturally attract a conourse of many thousands of visitors, and special precautions for the preservation of order would as a matter of course have to be taken. The Police Force of Shanghai is hardly sufficiently strong for this task in addition to its ordinary duties, which would naturally be considerably increased by the large influx of visitors to the Settlement. The assistance of the native authorities would therefore have to be invoked, which would possibly lead to undesirable complications. However, whether the exhibition be held at Shanghai or at Hongkong, the enterprise is one which should command the warmest support of all in any way interested in the promotion of foreign trade in the Far East.

According to our northern contemporary there is every prospect that the Exhibition will be held there two years hence, "on a scale fitting the present importance of the China trade and of Shanghai as its metropolis." Although the proposition has been discussed with merchants of all nationalities having varied stakes or risks in the trade of the country, from not one has a dissentient voice been heard. This unanimity of sentiment is the best guarantee for the success of the scheme. Difficulties have, however, been suggested, and although our Shanghai contemporary touches on them very lightly, the realities, it must be confessed, will not be of a light nature. First and foremost, funds will have to be raised. The Herald takes it for granted that, as mercantile communities in China, and those in Europe, America, and the Colonies who have special associations in business with us, will provide all the funds; but it is a fact of opinion that an appeal might be reasonably made to Western Governments for their influence, including pecuniary aid as well as diplomatic and other support. It is hoped, also, that the Court of Peking will extend support to the Exhibition, similar to that given by rulers in other countries. The scheme is started with hopes of this kind, as its foundation there is, we fear, little chance of it ever assuming tangible shape. Prudently, however, there would be no difficulty in inducing the Peking Government to afford every reasonable facility in the matter of Customs dues, but this is the most that it would be prudent to expect. It is quite certain that the show will not be inaugurated by the Emperor of China in person, but such is the most prominent feature in the support given by rulers in other countries, who, indeed, not only confer the favour of their presence on such occasions but either by themselves or their immediate representations take an active part in the executive work attendant on such undertakings. As to inducing foreign Governments to take concerted action in the matter, this would consume an immense amount of time—Government's are slow-moving machines—and would more than likely give rise to jealousies as to the share to be taken by each nation in the control. Success would be more assured if the matter were left entirely to the great republic of trade as represented by the local Chamber of Commerce in correspondence with similar bodies throughout the civilized world. If the Exhibition were held in Hongkong, naturally the support of the local Government would have to be solicited, and it would as a matter of course be accorded, but this is different from soliciting a sort of "joint control" from all the powers. As to the raising of funds, if space were to be provided for all exhibits free it is clear that the strain on the foreign communities in China would be a very severe one; for a commodious and more or less ornamental building would have to be erected, and the charges made for admission would go but a small way towards covering the cost of this. As most of the firms in China work simply on commission as regards imports it is doubtful whether they care to retain their hold on Eastern markets they will do well to pay more heed to the latest warnings given. In his report on the trade of Tientsin Mr. Commissioner BANNERMAN will agree that it will not be possible to ask the Colony to vote any further sum on account of these particular works; he trusts therefore that directions will be given to the officers charged with the expenditure to see that the sum voted is not exceeded, making reductions if necessary in order to secure the desired object." The position which ought to be taken up on behalf of this Colony is not that the scheme of fortification should be reduced if the sum already voted is not sufficient to pay for the work, but that the Colony has already contributed the utmost her resources will reasonably admit of and that the balance of the cost should be borne by Imperial funds. No one has yet been found to say that the scheme of fortification is beyond the requirements of the case, while there certainly are some who are of opinion it is inadequate; a suggestion, therefore, that the work should not be reduced is not an agreeable one.

THE LIGHTING OF THE HAINAN STRAITS.

Mr. Consul ALLEN, in his report on Pakhoi for last year says:—"Nothing has yet been done towards lighting the coast. A light is greatly needed on the Leichow Peninsula. Ships have now to give it a wide berth, and go a long way out of their course in order to avoid its dangers. This place, however, is within the range of the Chinese admiralty."

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE DEFESES OF HONGKONG.

Earl GRANVILLE's representation to the War Office with reference to the fortifications is not exactly what the community of Hongkong would have wished it to be. Passing by the compliment paid to the patriotic and liberal part of the letter, which is contained in the third paragraph:—"His Lordship feels sure that Mr. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN will agree with him that it will not be possible to ask the Colony to vote any further sum on account of these particular works; he trusts therefore that directions will be given to the officers charged with the expenditure to see that the sum voted is not exceeded, making reductions if necessary in order to secure the desired object." The position which ought to be taken up on behalf of this Colony is not that the scheme of fortification should be reduced if the sum already voted is not sufficient to pay for the work, but that the Colony has already contributed the utmost her resources will reasonably admit of and that the balance of the cost should be borne by Imperial funds. No one has yet been found to say that the scheme of fortification is beyond the requirements of the case, while there certainly are some who are of opinion it is inadequate; a suggestion, therefore, that the work should not be reduced is not an agreeable one.

Hollow Customs district. I have no doubt that Mr. Major's Consul at Ningchow has already brought the matter to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs there."

When the accident to the steamer *Douglas* and H.M.S. *Albatross* occurred in May last we wrote on the necessity which existed for fitting and buying the Hainan Straits, and a list of vessels which had gone to ground in that vicinity. Mr. ALLEN's remarks ought to have the effect of drawing further attention to this important subject, and if it be the fact that the Consul at Hollow has already officially brought the matter to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs there it is possible the matter may be in a more forward state than we had supposed; but the late Mr. TWINER, who acted as Commissioner at Hollow last year, makes no mention of any steps having been taken in this direction in mentioning the loss of the steamer. Expedit be results:—"The difficulties of navigation are as follows:—"The Hainan Straits present many difficulties to the navigation of steamers, and the distance is considerable, and banks are numerous, and currents strong and variable. The necessity for properly marking this difficult and dangerous channel has been only too fully demonstrated by the number of accidents that have occurred, and the work ought to be no longer delayed."

THE TRADE OF WUHU.

Among the four ports opened to foreign trade under the Chefoo Convention Wuhu has always taken the first place, and its trade has gone on increasing steadily. The total value of its trade in 1883 was £10,907,357, in 1884 £11,388,490, and in 1885 £11,255,360. Last year was an especially prosperous one for Wuhu, and the increase of some 35 per cent. in its trade was divided amongst foreign imports and native produce exported. There was a fair increase in Piece Goods, and the import of foreign opium was frequent, though the connection does not seem to be very clear. It is worth of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own separate organisation. That the Trind Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it the machination of the Triad Society, probably correctly, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention opium as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clan over the other members, who follow their leaders' dictation and thereby submit themselves even in the most trying matters. In Hongkong, no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the heads of the Chinese population are under the dominion of head men, the persons halting from such districts having their own

INSURANCES

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877.
IN HAMBURG.THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [184]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [184]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers through rates to Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tienhsing, Hankow and Ports on the Yangtze).

THE Company's Steamship

ANCHISES.

Captain Lapage, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1886. [186]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [198]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class Godowns at 1 per Cent Net premium per Annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16]CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1805.THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1882. [197]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMoy.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers through rates to Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tienhsing, Hankow and Ports on the Yangtze).

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th instant.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1886. [181]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PEASLEY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th instant.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1886. [181]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE &c.

THE Steamship

"TAIWAN".

Captain Cleary, will be despatched as above on MONDAY the 12th inst. at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1886. [181]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEASLEY".

Captain Edwards, will be despatched as above on MONDAY the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1886. [180]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEASLEY".

Captain Edwards, will be despatched as above from Europe.

For Freight or Passage apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1886. [186]

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"MENZALEH".

Captain Bonsu, will be despatched for KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

shortly after the arrival of the Mail steamer from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1886. [186]

THE 3/3 A.I. British Bark

"ROTVID".

Hourken, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1886. [189]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"KWO NO TONG".

Morales, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1886. [189]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"BENGOL".

Captain A. Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1886. [181]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"BEN". LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE 3/3 A.I. British Ship

"CARDIGANSHIRE".

W. R. Courtney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1886. [189]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"BORMIDA".

will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

To be followed by the Steamer "MANILLA," on or about the 2nd August.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1886. [189]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"BENGOL".

Captain A. Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1886. [181]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"BEN". LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE 3/3 A.I. British Ship

"CANTERBURY".

W. R. Courtney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1886. [189]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [180]

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE British Steamer

"CANTERBURY".

Captain J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GIB